

# The Daily Courant.

Thursday, February 4. 1720.

Paris, February 7.

**T**HE ACT or Instrument of the King of Spain's Acceptance of the Terms of Peace stipulated by the Quadruple Alliance, is as follows:

Don Philip by the Grace of God King of Castille, &c.

**W**HEREAS the most serene Prince, my Nephew, Lewis the Fifteenth, King of France and Navarre, and the most serene Prince George, King of Great Britain, have a formed a Project of a Treaty to establish a lasting Tranquillity in Europe, and in order thereunto, to procure a good Peace and a sincere Reconciliation between the Powers now engaged in War; and the said two most serene Kings having to this end authorized as their Plenipotentiaries the Marquis d'Huxelles Marshal of France, and M. de Clermont Count of Cheverney, on the part of France, and the Earl of Stair, and the Earl Stanhope, on the part of England; those Ministers proceeded to frame a Treaty, which they signed at Paris the 18th Day of July, 1713. wherein among other Articles, are set forth the Conditions of the Peace to be established between the Princes that were carrying on the War; and the said Lords Kings of France and England having proposed to me to adhere therunto, although I have hitherto delay'd to accept them, for just Causes me thereunto moving, being now willing to comply on my part with the Desires of their said two Majesties the most serene Kings of France and England, and to confer upon Europe the Benefit of a Peace at the Expence of my own Interest, and of the Possessions and Rights which I am thereby to give up, I have resolv'd to accept the said Treaty signed at Paris, as is said above, the 18th Day of July, 1713. by the four Plenipotentiaries before-named of their most Christian and British Majesties. Therefore I do by these Presents accept and admit the same, in all the Parts and Contents thereof, more particularly so far as it has Relation and as does appertain unto the Eight Articles therein contained, which do directly concern the Peace between the two Courts of Madrid and Vienna, and between the two Sovereigns of their Dominions. In Witness whereof, I have commanded these Presents to be dispatched; Signed with my Hand, Sealed with my private Seal, and Counter-signed by my underwritten Chief Secretary of State and of my Dispatches. Given at Madrid the 26th of January 1720.

(L. S.) I the King.

Joseph de Grimaldo.

It is to be observed, that the Convention made at Paris the 18th of July 1713, mentioned in this the Catholick King's Act of Acceptance, contains exactly the very same Terms of Peace that are established in the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance: Which Treaty is as follows.

**I**n the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity. BE it known to all whom it doth concern, or may any way concern.

Whereas the most serene and most potent Prince, George, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the most serene and most potent Prince Lewis the Fifteenth, the most Christian King, &c. as likewise the high and mighty States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; being continually intent on preserving the Blessing of Peace, have duly considered that however by the Triple Alliance concluded by them on the 4th of January, 1717, their own Kingdoms and Provinces were provided for, yet that the Provision was neither so general nor so solid, as that the publick Tranquillity could long flourish and last, unless at the same time the Jealousies which were still increasing between some of the Princes of Europe as perpetual Occasions of Variance could be

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removed: And being convinced by Experience from the War kindled the last Year in Italy, for the timely extinguishing whereof by a Treaty made the 18th of July in the Year 1713, they agreed amongst themselves upon certain Articles of Pacification, according to which a Peace might be brought about and established between his sacred Imperial Majesty and the King of Spain; as likewise between his said Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily, and farther gave a friendly Invitation to his Imperial Majesty, that out of his Love for the publick Peace and Quiet, he would receive and approve the said Articles of Convention in his own Name, and accordingly that he himself would accede to the Treaty made by them, the Tenor of which is as followeth.

Conditions of Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty.

Article I.

**F**OR quieting the Disturbances lately raised contrary to the Peace of Baden concluded the 7th of September, 1714. as likewise to the Neutrality established for Italy by the Treaty of the 14th of March, 1713. the most serene and most potent King of Spain obliges himself to restore to his Imperial Majesty, and accordingly shall immediately, or at the farthest after two Months to be reckoned from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this present Treaty, actually restore to his said Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia in the Condition wherein he seized it, and shall renounce in favour of his Imperial Majesty all Rights, Pretensions, Interests and Claims upon the said Kingdom; so that his Imperial Majesty fully and freely, and in the manner which he judges best, out of his Love to the publick Good, may dispose of it as of his own Property.

Article II.) Whereas the only Method which could be found out for fixing a durable Balance in Europe, was judged to be this; that it should be an established Rule that the Kingdoms of France and Spain should never go together, or be united in one and the same Person, or in one and the same Line, and that those two Monarchies should henceforward for ever remain separate; and whereas for confirming this Rule so necessary for the publick Tranquillity, those Princes to whom the Prerogative of Birth might have given a Right of succeeding in both Kingdoms, have solemnly renounced one of those two Kingdoms for themselves and all their Posterity; so that this Separation of the two Monarchies has pass'd into a Fundamental Law in the General Assembly commonly call'd Las Cortes, which was received at Madrid the 9th of November, 1712. and consolidated by the Treaties of Utrecht the 11th of April, 1713. his Imperial Majesty being willing to give the utmost Perfection to so necessary and wholesome a Law, to take away all Ground of Suspicion, and to promote the publick Tranquillity, doth accept and agree to those things which were done, ratified, and established in the Treaty of Utrecht, with regard to the Right and Order of Succession to the Kingdoms of France and Spain, and doth renounce as well for himself, as for his Heirs, Descendants, and Successors, Male and Female, all Rights, and all and every Pretension whatsoever, not one in the least excepted, on any Kingdom whatsoever, Dominions, and Provinces of the Spanish Monarchy, whereof the Catholick King was acknowledged to be rightful Possessor by the Treaty of Utrecht, and will cause to be made out in due Form accordingly solemn Acts of Renunciation, which he will cause to be publish'd and register'd in the proper Courts, and promises that he will exhibit the usual Instruments thereupon to his Catholick Majesty and the contracting Powers.

Article III.) By virtue of the said Renunciation, which his Imperial Majesty has made out of regard to the Security of all Europe; and in Consideration likewise that the Duke of Osuna has for him-

self



self and for his Descendants renounced all his Rights and Claims upon the Kingdom of Spain, on Condition that neither the Emperour, nor any of his Descendants, shall ever succeed to the said Kingdom; his Imperial Majesty doth acknowledge Philip the Fifth to be lawful King of Spain and of the Indies, and doth promise to give him the Titles and Prerogatives belonging to his Dignity and his Kingdoms: And moreover, he will allow him, his Descendants, Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, peaceably to enjoy all those Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy in Europe, the Indies, and elsewhere; the Possession whereof was allowed to him by the Treaties of Utrecht, nor will he directly or indirectly disturb him in the said Possession at any time, nor will he claim to himself any Right to the said Kingdoms and Provinces.

Article IV.) In Return for the Renunciation and Acknowledgment made by his Imperial Majesty in the two foregoing Articles, the Catholick King as well in his own, as in the Name of his Heirs, Descendants and Successors, Male and Female, doth renounce in favour of his Imperial Majesty, his Successors, Heirs and Descendants, Male and Female, all Rights and Claims whatsoever, none in the least being excepted, upon all and every the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, which his Imperial Majesty doth possess in Italy or the Netherlands, or may accrue to him by virtue of this present Treaty; and he doth wholly abdicate all Rights, Kingdoms and Provinces in Italy which heretofore belonged to the Spanish Monarchy, amongst which the Marquisat of Final, yielded by his Imperial Majesty to the Republick of Genoa in the Year 1713, is understood to be expressly comprehended, and he will cause to be made out accordingly solemn Acts of Renunciation in due Form, which he will cause to be Published and Register'd in the proper Courts, and promises that he will exhibit the usual Instruments thereupon to his Imperial Majesty, and the contracting Powers. His Catholick Majesty doth in like manner renounce the Right of Reversion of the Kingdom of Sicily to the Crown of Spain, which he had reserved to himself, and all other Claims and Pretensions under Pretext whereof he might disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, directly or indirectly, as well in the aforesaid Kingdoms and Provinces, as in all other Dominions, which he actually possesses in the Netherlands or elsewhere.

Article V.) Whereas in case the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or the Duke of Parma and Placentia, or their Successors, should die without Male-Issue, the Pretensions of Succession to the Dominions possessed by them might kindle a new War in Italy, on account of the different Rights of Succession, whereby, after the Decease of the next Heirs before her, the present Queen of Spain born Dutchess of Parma, claims the said Dukedoms to her self on the one part, and the Emperour and Empire on the other part. To the end that the great Disputes, and the Evils arising from them, may be timely obviated; it is agreed that the States and Dutchies at present possessed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Duke of Parma and Placentia aforesaid, shall in time to come be held and acknowledged by all the contracting Powers as undoubted Male Fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire. His Imperial Majesty on his part doth consent by himself as Head of the Empire, that whenever it shall happen that the said Dutchies shall lie open for want of Heirs Male, the first born Son of the said Queen of Spain, and his Descendants, being Males, born in lawful Matrimony; and in default of them the second-born, or other the younger Sons of the said Queen, if any shall be born, together with their Male Descendants, born in lawful Marriage, shall in like manner succeed to all the Provinces aforesaid. To which end it being necessary that the Consent of the Empire be also given, his Imperial Majesty will use all his Endeavours to obtain it; and having obtained it, he will cause the Letters of Expectative, containing the eventual Investiture for the Son of the said Queen, or her Sons, and their legitimate Male Descendants, to be expedited in due form; and he will cause the said Letters to be delivered to the Catholick King immediately, or at least after two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications: Without any Da-

mage nevertheless, or Prejudice to the Princes who now have Possession of the said Dutchies, which Possession is to remain entirely safe to them.

It is farther agreed, between his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the Catholick King, that the Town of Leghorne may, and ought, perpetually to remain a Free Port, in the same manner as it now is.

By virtue of the Renunciation made by the King of Spain, of all the Dominions, Kingdoms and Provinces in Italy, which heretofore belonged to the Kings of Spain, that King shall yield to the aforesaid Prince his Son, the Town of Porto-Longone, together with that part of the Island Elba, which he actually possesses therein; and shall deliver the same up to him, as soon as that Prince, on the Extinction of the Male Posterity of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, shall be admitted into the actual Possession of his Territories.

It is moreover agreed to, and provided by solemn Contract, that none of the aforesaid Dutchies or Dominions, at any Time, or in any Case, may or ought to be possessed by a Prince, who at the same Time holds the Kingdom of Spain, and that no King of Spain can ever take upon him the Guardianship of that Prince, or may be allowed to exercise the same.

Lastly it is agreed, and thereto all and singular the Parties contracting have equally bound themselves, that it never shall be allowed during the Lives of the present Possessors of the Dutchies of Tuscany and Parma, or of their Male Successors, that any Forces of any Country whatsoever, whether their own or hired, shall, either by the Emperour, the Kings of Spain and France, or even by the Prince appointed, as above, to the Succession, be introduced into the Provinces and Lands of the said Dutchies; nor shall any of them place any Garrison in the Cities, Ports, Towns, or Fortresses therein situated.

But that the said Son of the Queen of Spain, appointed by this Treaty to the Succession of the Great Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Parma and Placentia, may be more fully secured against all Events, and may more certainly depend on the execution of the Succession promised him: And likewise that the Fief constituted as above, may remain inviolable to the Emperour and Empire; it is agreed on both Sides, that Garrisons, not exceeding however the Number of Six Thousand Men, which shall be put into the principal Towns thereof, viz. Leghorn, Porto Ferraro, Parma, and Placentia, be taken from among the Swiss Cantons, which Cantons are for this purpose to be payed by the three Contracting Powers, who have taken upon them the part of Mediators. And the said Garrisons are therein to be continued till the Case of the said Succession shall happen, when they shall be obliged to deliver the Towns to the said Prince appointed to the Succession. Nevertheless without any Trouble or Charge to the present Possessors, and their Successors being Males, to whom likewise the said Garrisons are to take an Oath of Fidelity, and are to assume to themselves no other Authority than only the Guard of the Cities committed to their Charge.

But whereas this beneficial Work may be longer delayed than is convenient, before an Agreement can be made with the Swiss Cantons about the Number, Pay, and Manner of establishing such a Force; his Sacred Royal Britannick Majesty, out of his singular Zeal for the said Work, and the publick Tranquillity, and for the earlier obtaining the End proposed, will not in the mean Time refuse to lend his own Forces for the use above-mentioned, if the rest of the Contracting Powers think good, till the Forces to be raised in the Swiss Cantons, can take upon them the Guard and Custody of the said Cities.

Article VI.) His Catholick Majesty, to testify his sincere Inclination for the publick Tranquillity, doth consent to all things hereafter mentioned, with regard to what is settled about the Kingdom of Sicily for the Advantage of his Imperial Majesty, and doth renounce for himself his Heirs and Successors Male and Female, the Right of Reversion of that Kingdom to the Crown of Spain, which he expressly reserved to himself by the Instrument of Cession dated the 10th of June, 1713. Out of

Love





Love to the publick Good, he moreover departs from the said Act of the 10th of June, 1713. as far as is necessary, as likewise from the sixth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht betwixt himself and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, as likewise in general from every thing that may oppose the Retrocession, Disposition and Permutation of the above-mentioned Kingdom of Sicily by this present Treaty established. On condition nevertheless that the Right of Reversion of the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia to the said Crown may be yielded and allowed to him, as hereafter in the second Article of the Conventions between his sacred Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily is farther explain'd.

Article VII.) The Emperor and the Catholick King mutually promise and bind themselves to a reciprocal Defence and Guaranty of all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess, or the Possession whereof ought to belong to them by virtue of the present Treaty.

Article VIII.) His Imperial Majesty and his Royal Catholick Majesty shall, immediately after Exchange of the Ratifications of these present Conventions, put in execution all and every the Conditions therein comprehended, and that within the Space of two Months at the farthest, and the Instruments of the Ratifications of the said Conventions shall be exchanged at London within the Space of two Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing, or sooner if possible. Which Execution of the Conditions being previously performed, their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries, by them to be named, shall in the Place of Congress, which they shall agree upon, with all speed severally settle and determine the other Points of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of the three Contracting Powers.

It is farther agreed, that in the Treaty of Peace particularly to be made between the Emperor and the King of Spain, a general Amnesty shall be granted to all Persons of any State, Dignity, Degree, or Sex, whatsoever, whether Ecclesiastical or Military, Political or Civil, who followed the Party of the one or the other Prince during the late War; in virtue whereof all and singular the said Persons shall be permitted to receive, and they may receive full Possession and Use of their Goods, Rights, Privileges, Honours, Dignities and Immunities, and shall use and enjoy the same as freely as they did enjoy them at the Beginning of the late War, or at the Time when they began to join themselves to the one or the other Party, all Confiscations, Arrests, and Sentences made, passed, or pronounced, during the War to the contrary notwithstanding, which shall be held as null and of no Effect. In virtue moreover of the aforesaid Amnesty, it shall be lawful and free for all and singular the said Persons, who followed one or the other Party, to return to their Country, and to enjoy their Goods in the same manner as if no War had happen'd; and a full Licence is given them to take Care of the said Effects, either by themselves if they should be present, or by their Attorneys, if they should choose rather to absent themselves from their Country, and they may either sell, or any other way, according to their Pleasure, dispose of them entirely after the same manner they might have done before the Beginning of the War.

*Conditions of the Treaty to be concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily.*

#### Article I.

Whereas the Cession of Sicily, by the Treaties of Utrecht to the House of Savoy, being solely made for rendering that Peace solid, and not on the account of any Right the King of Sicily had thereto, has been so far from bringing about the End proposed, that, as all Europe can witness, it has rather proved the great Obstacle which hindered the Emperor from acceding to the said Treaties, in as much as the Separation of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, so long used to remain under the same Dominion and to be called by the Name of both the Sicilies, has not only been found opposite to the common Interests and mutual Preservation of both Kingdoms, but likewise to the Repose of all Italy, being constantly productive of new Commotions, while neither the ancient Interourse and mutual Relation between the two Nations can be de-

stroyed, nor the Interests of the different Princes can be easily reconciled: For this Reason it is that the Princes, who first made the Utrecht Treaties, have thought it lawful for them, even without the Consent of the Parties concerned, to abrogate that one Article of those Treaties which regards the Kingdom of Sicily, and is not any principal Part of the said Treaty, founding themselves chiefly upon these Reasons; That the present Treaty will receive its Increase and Completion from the Emperor's Renunciation; and that by the Exchange of Sicily for Sardinia, the Wars which threaten Italy may be prevented, in as much as the Emperor might rightfully attack Sicily, which he never yet renounced, and which since the Infraction of the Neutrality of Italy by the Seizure of Sardinia, he may rightfully recover by Force of Arms: Besides that the King of Sicily may become possess'd of a certain and durable Dominion by the Benefit of so solemn a Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and guaranty'd by the chief Princes of Europe. Being moved therefore by so great Reasons, they have agreed that the King of Sicily shall restore to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of Sicily, with all its Dependencies and Appendages in the State wherein they now are, immediately, or in two Months at the farthest from the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty. And he shall in Favour of the Emperor, his Heirs and Successors of both Sexes, renounce all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever to the said Kingdoms, as well for himself as his Heirs and Successors, Male and Female; the Reversion thereof to the Crown of Spain being entirely taken away.

Article II.) In return his Imperial Majesty shall yield to the King of Sicily the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, in the same Condition wherein he shall receive it from the Catholick King; and shall renounce all Rights and Interests in the said Kingdom for himself, his Heirs and Successors of both Sexes, in Favour of the King of Sicily, his Heirs and Successors, that he may hereafter perpetually possess the same with the Title of a Kingdom, and all other Honours annexed to the Royal Dignity in the same manner as he possessed the Kingdom of Sicily; on Condition nevertheless that the Reversion of the said Kingdom of Sardinia shall be reserved to the Crown of Spain, whenever it may happen that the King of Sicily shall be without Heirs Male, and all the House of Savoy shall likewise be destitute of Heirs Male. But in the same manner altogether as the said Reversion was settled and ordained for the Kingdom of Sicily by the Treaties of Utrecht, and by the Act of Cession in pursuance thereof made by the King of Spain.

Article III.) His Imperial Majesty shall confirm to the King of Sicily all the Cessions made to him by the Treaty signed at Turin the 8th of November, 1703. as well of that part of the Duchy of Montserrat, as of the Provinces, Cities, Towns, Castles, Lands, Places, Rights and Revenues of the State of Milan, which he now doth possess, in the manner wherein he actually doth possess them; and he will stipulate for himself, his Descendants and Successors, that he never will disturb him, his Heirs, or Successors, in the Possession aforesaid: On Condition nevertheless that all other Claims and Pretensions which he may possibly make in virtue of the said Treaty shall be and remain void.

Article IV.) His Imperial Majesty shall acknowledge the Right of the King of Sicily, and his House to succeed immediately to the Kingdom of Spain and of the Indies, in case of the Failure of King Philip V. and his Posterity, in manner as is settled by the Renunciation of the Catholick King, the Duke of Berry, and the Duke of Orleans, and by the Treaties of Utrecht; and his Imperial Majesty shall promise as well for himself as his Successors and Descendants, that at no time he will directly or indirectly oppose, or any way act contrary to the same. It is declared nevertheless that no Prince of the House of Savoy who shall succeed to the Crown of Spain, may possess at the same time any Province or Dominion on the Continent of Italy, and that in such Case those Provinces shall devolve to the collateral Princes of that House who shall succeed therein one after another according to the Proximity of Blood.

Article



Article V.) His Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily shall give mutual Guaranties for all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess in Italy, or which shall accrue to them by virtue of this present Treaty.

Article VI.) His Imperial Majesty and the King of Sicily immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of these Conventions shall put in Execution all and every the Conditions therein contained, and that within the Space of two Months at the farthest: And the Instruments of the Ratifications of the said Conventions shall be exchanged at London within two Months from the Day of signing, or sooner if possible. And immediately after the previous Execution of the said Conditions, their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries by them to be named shall, in the Place of Congress they shall agree upon, with all Speed severally settle the other Points of their particular Peace, under the Mediation of the three Contracting Powers.

His abovesaid Imperial and Catholick Majesty being extremely inclined to promote the Peace proposed, and to avert the dreadful Calamities of War, and out of his sincere Desire to settle an universal Pacification, hath accepted the afore-mention'd Conventions, and all and singular the Articles thereof, and hereby doth accept the same, and accordingly has entered into a particular Treaty with the Three Powers abovesaid on the following Conditions.

Article I.) That there be and remain between his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, and their Heirs and Successors, a most strict Alliance, in virtue whereof each of them are bound to preserve the Dominions and Subjects of the others, as likewise to maintain Peace, to promote mutually the Interests of the others as their own, and to prevent and repel all Damages and Injuries whatsoever.

Article II.) The Treaties made at Utrecht and Baden shall remain in their full Strength and Force, and shall be a Part of this Treaty, those Articles excepted, from which it has been judged for the publick Good to depart; as likewise those Articles of the Utrecht Treaties excepted, which were abolished by the Treaty of Baden. The Treaty of Alliance made at Westminster the 25th of May 1716, between his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, as likewise the Treaty made at the Hague the 4th of January 1717, between the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, shall nevertheless remain in full force in every Particular.

Article III.) His Sacred Britannick Majesty, as likewise his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands do covenant for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will directly or indirectly disturb his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty his Heirs and Successors, in any of his Kingdoms, Dominions and Provinces, which he possesses by virtue of the Treaties of Utrecht and Baden, or which he shall gain Possession of by virtue of this present Treaty. On the contrary, they both will and ought to defend and guarantee the Provinces, Kingdoms, and Jurisdictions, which he now possesses, or which shall accrue to him in virtue of this Treaty, as well in Germany as in the Netherlands and in Italy; and they promise that they will defend the said Kingdoms and Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty against all and singular who may attempt to invade the same in a hostile Manner: And that they both will and ought when the Case happens, to furnish him with such Succours as he shall need, according to the Conditions and Repartition, which they have agreed upon as hereafter mentioned. In like Manner their Royal Britannick and most Christian Majesties and the States General expressly bind themselves, that they will not at any time give or grant any Protection or Refuge in any Part of their Dominions to the Subjects of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, who actually are, or hereafter shall be by him declared Rebels, and in Case any such shall be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces or Dominions, they

sincerely promise that they will take effectual Care to expel them out of their Territories within eight Days after Application made by his Imperial Majesty.

Article IV.) On the other hand his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Britannick Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces promise for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will directly or indirectly disturb his Sacred most Christian Majesty in any of his Dominions to the Crown of France now belonging. On the contrary they will and ought to guard and defend the same against all and singular who may attempt to invade them in a hostile Manner, and in that Case they will and ought to furnish such Succours as his most Christian Majesty shall want, according as hereafter is agreed upon.

His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and the Lords the States General, do likewise promise and oblige themselves that they will and ought to maintain, guaranty, and defend the Right of Succession in the Kingdom of France, according to the tenor of the Treaties made at Utrecht the 11th of April 1713, obliging themselves to stand, by the said Succession plainly according to the Form of the Renunciation made by the King of Spain the 5th of November 1712, and by a solemn Act accepted in the General Assembly of the States of Spain the 9th Day of the Month and Year abovesaid, which thereupon passed into a Law the 18th of March 1713, and lastly was established and settled by the Treaties of Utrecht: And this they shall perform against all Persons whatsoever who may presume to disturb the Order of the said Succession in Contradiction to the previous Acts, and Treaties subsequent thereupon. To which End they shall furnish the Succours, according to the Repartition agreed on below. Farther, when the Matter may require it, they shall defend the said Order of Succession with all their Forces, by likewise declaring War against him who may attempt to infringe or impugn the same.

Moreover his Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, and his Royal Britannick Majesty, and the States General, do likewise promise that they will not at any time give or grant any Protection or Refuge in their Dominions to the Subjects of his Royal most Christian Majesty, who actually are, or hereafter shall be declared Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in their Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, they shall command them to depart the same within the Space of eight Days after Application made by the said King.

Article V.) His Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as also his Royal most Christian Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors to maintain and guarantee the Succession in the Kingdom of Great Britain, as established by the Laws of that Kingdom in the House of his Britannick Majesty now reigning; as likewise to defend all the Dominions and Provinces possessed by his Majesty. And they shall not give or grant any Protection or Refuge in any Part of their Dominions to the Person, or his Descendants, if he should have any, who during the Life of James the second, took on him the Title of Prince of Wales, and since the Death of that King, assumed the Royal Title of King of Great Britain. Promising alike for themselves, their Heirs, and Successors, that they will not give to the said Person or his Descendants, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land any Succour, Council or Assistance whatsoever, either in Money, Arms, Military Stores, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or any other Manner whatsoever. The same they shall observe with Regard to those who may be ordered or commissioned by the said Person or his Descendants, to disturb the Government of his Britannick Majesty, or the Tranquillity of his Kingdom, whether by open War or clandestine Conspiracies, by raising Seditions and Rebellions, or by exercising Piracies on his Britannick Majesty's Subjects. In which last Case his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty doth promise, that he will in no wise allow that there be any Receptracle granted to such Pirates in his Ports in the Netherlands. The same



same do his most Sacred Christian Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces stipulate, with regard to the Ports in their respective Dominions: As on the other hand his Britannick Majesty doth promise that he will refuse any Refuge in the Ports of his Kingdoms to Pirates infesting the Subjects of his Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, of his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, or of the Lords the States General. Lastly, His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States General oblige themselves, that they never will give any Refuge or Protection in any Part of their Dominions to such of his Britannick Majesty's Subjects as actually are, or hereafter shall be declared Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in any of their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, they shall command them, within eight Days after Application made by the said King, to depart out of their Territories. And if it should happen that his Sacred Britannick Majesty should be invaded in any Part in a hostile Manner, his Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as likewise his Royal most Christian Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces do oblige themselves in that Case to furnish the Succours hereafter specified. The same they are to do in favour of his Descendants, if ever it should happen that they should be disturbed in the Succession of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Article VI. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal Britannick and most Christian Majesties do bind themselves, their Heirs, and Successors, to protect and guaranty all the Dominions, Jurisdictions, and Provinces, which the Lords the States General of the United Provinces actually possess, against all Persons whatsoever who may disturb or invade them; promising to furnish them in such case with the Succours hereafter mentioned. His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal Britannick and most Christian Majesties, likewise oblige themselves, that they will give no Refuge or Protection in any of their Kingdoms to the Subjects of the States General, who are, or hereafter shall be declared Rebels; and if any such shall be found in any of their Kingdoms, Dominions or Provinces, they will take care to send them out of their Dominions within the space of eight Days after Application made by the Republick.

Article VII. When it shall happen that any one of the four Contracting Powers shall be invaded by any other Prince or State, or disturbed in the Possession of their Kingdoms or Dominions, by the violent Detention of their Subjects, Ships, Goods, or Merchandise, by Sea or by Land, then the Three remaining Powers shall, as soon as they are required thereto, use their good Offices that the Party suffering may have Satisfaction for the Damage and Injury received; and that the Aggressor may abstain from the Prosecution of his Hostility. But when these friendly Offices for Reconciliation and procuring Satisfaction and Reparation to the Injured Party shall have proved insufficient, in that case the High Allies, within two Months after Application made, shall furnish the Party invaded with the following Succours, jointly or separately, viz.

His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

His Britannick Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

His most Christian Majesty, eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse.

And the Lords the States General, four thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse.

But if the Prince or Party injured, instead of Soldiers chooses rather Ships of War, or Transports, or Subsidies in Money, which is left to his Discretion, in that case, the Ships or Money desired shall be granted him in proportion to the Charge of the Soldiers to be furnished. And that all Ambiguity with regard to the Calculation and Charge of such Summs may be taken away, it is agreed, that a thousand Foot by the Month, shall be reckoned at ten thousand Florins of Holland, and a thousand Horse shall be reckoned at thirty thousand Florins of Holland by the Month; the same Proportion being observed with respect to the Ships.

When the above-named Succours shall be found insufficient for the Necessity impending, the Contracting Powers shall, without delay, agree on contributing more ample Supplies. And farther, in case of Exigency, they shall assist their injured Ally with all their Forces, and declare War against the Aggressor.

Article VIII. The Princes and States upon whom the Contracting Powers shall unanimously agree, may accede to this Treaty; and the King of Portugal by Name.

This Treaty shall be approved and ratified by their Imperial, Britannick, and most Christian Majesties, and by the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged at London, and reciprocally delivered within the space of two Months, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof We the Underwritten (being furnished with full Powers, which have been mutually communicated, and the Copies whereof having been in due Form by us collated and examined with the Originals, are Word for Word inserted at the End of this Instrument) have subscribed this present Treaty, and thereto put our Seals. Done at London the <sup>twenty second</sup> of July O.S. <sup>second</sup> of August N.S. Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen.

(L.S.) *Christ. Pentecostier* (L.S.) *W. Cant.* (L.S.) *Dubois*  
*ab Adelshausen* (L.S.) *Parker C.*  
(L.S.) *Sunderland P.*  
(L.S.) *Jo. Phil. Hoffman* (L.S.) *Kingston C. P. S.*  
(L.S.) *Kent*  
(L.S.) *Holles New Castle*  
(L.S.) *Bolton*  
(L.S.) *Roxburgh*  
(L.S.) *Berkely*  
(L.S.) *J. Cragg.*

London, February 4.

Yesterday arrived the Mail from Holland of the 9th Instant, N. S. with the following Advice.

Hague, Feb. 9, N. S. On Thursday Night the Count Morville received by an Express the King of Spain's Acceptation of the Convention made at Paris the 18th of July 1713, N. S. without any Restriction, Limitation, or new Conditions being tacked to it. The same Express brought to M. Beretti Landi Full Powers for signing the said Convention: And the Marquess having received, by another way, from his Court, Instructions to accept the Treaty of London, dated the 2d of August, N. S. before the Time limited by the Convention signed here in Relation to the Expectatives in Italy should be expired, he found himself sufficiently empowered to sign the said Treaty as well as the Convention: He has accordingly agreed to do it, in the Form that was used for the Accession of the King of Sardinia to the said Treaty: The Preamble of the Instrument to be the same with that of the King of Sardinia's: The whole Treaty with the secret and separate Articles to be then inserted, and signed by the Marquess. Count Windisgratz, M. de Morville, and the Earl of Cadogan, have therefore agreed to sign it with the Spanish Ambassadour.

London, February 4.

Yesterday South-Sea Stock was 136 to 140 3 qrs. Bank 145 3 qrs. to 145 1 qr. India 205 1 half to 206. Lottery Annuity 101 1 half. African 26.

The Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for the Stopping of Dagenham Breach do hereby give Notice, that they intend to meet at the Guildhall, London, Tomorrow the 5th Instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, upon special Affairs.

This is to give Notice to the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for repairing the Highways from several Places therein mentioned, leading towards Highgate Gatehouse and Hampstead in the County of Middlesex, &c. to meet on Tuesday next, the 5th Instant, at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the King's Head Tavern in Holbourn.

A Book for taking in Subscriptions for raising the Sum of 1500,000 l. for purchasing of Government Securities, granting Annuities for Life, and lending of Money to Merchants to pay their Duties to the Crown, will be laid open at Garraway's Coffee-house in Exchange Alley, Tomorrow, the 5th Instant, at Ten in the Forenoon, and to continue till Five in the Afternoon, being more advantageous than any Subscription hitherto proposed.



This is to give Notice, that there will be exposed to public Sale by the Candle, to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 16th of February instant, at the Ship next to the Custom House at Dover, by the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at that Port, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, several Pieces of India Silks, viz. Damasks, Taffetas, Satins, Cattanets, Soofeys, Peelongs: The Particulars whereof may be seen at the Custom House, Dover, or at the Secretary's Office at the Custom House in Fenchurch-Street, London. The Buyer to give Security for the Exportation thereof as the Law directs.

The Merchant Taylors Company do hereby give Notice, that they intend to let by Lease three Front Tenements in Little Moorfields, in the Tenure of Mrs. Rouseby, Mr. Glanister, and Mr. Maderly, a Meeting-house and 5 Tenements adjoining thereto, on the South Side of White's Alley, in Little Moorfields, one Tenement on the North Side of the said Alley, in the Tenure of Mr. Hinton, and six other adjoining Tenements, one Tenement on the North Side of Tainter-Alley in Little Moorfields, in the Tenure of Mr. Collins, and eight other adjoining Tenements, and also two Tenements on the South Side of the said Alley, in the Tenure of Ward and Day; and that a Committee will sit at Merchant Taylors Hall near the Royal Exchange, on Tuesday the 9th Instant, at two in the Afternoon, to receive Proposals for letting the same in Parcels or otherwise: Of which further Particulars may be had of Mr. George North, Clerk to the said Company at the said Hall.

This is to give Notice, that a General Court of the Subscribers to the British Fishery, taken in at Garraway's Coffee-house in January last, will be held at Drapers Hall in Throgmorton-Street, this Day, the 4th Instant, at 4 of the Clock in the Afternoon, upon special Affairs, where all the Proprietors are desired to be present.

These are to give Notice to the Subscribers towards raising a Joint Stock of One Million Sterling for Assuring Ships and Merchandise lately taken at Garraway's Coffee-house in Exchange-Alley, and the Money paid in to Mr. Charles Shales, Goldsmith; That the said Subscribers, or such who are or shall be possessed of the Original Receipts, do pay into the Hands of the said Mr. Charles Shales in Lombard-Street, the further Sum of 17 s. 6 d. per Cent. on the said Subscription, this Day or To-morrow, otherwise the said Subscribers will be excluded, and lose their Deposits.

At the King's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Thursday, being the 4th of February, will be a BALL. If any Persons have Tickets to spare, they are desired not to permit their Servants to sell them, but to send them to the Theatre in the Hay-market this Day, where they shall have Thirty Shillings for each, till Twelve at Night. The Doors to be opened at Half an Hour after Eight o'clock at Night. The Coaches are desired to come to the Hay-Market, and the Chairs up Market-Place from the Pall-Mall. Banders and Glasses must be refused from the Side-Boards, and the Instruments and Bottles are commanded to retire before Five a Clock in the Morning.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians.

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Thursday, being the 4th of February, will be presented a Comedy call'd, Love for Love.

#### THE BRUNSWICK LOTTERY.

Will begin Drawing at Brunswick in March next, under Inspection of Commissioners appointed by His most Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, &c.

The Price of each Lot or Ticket is 16 Hanover Guildens, or 2 l. Sterling.

The Proportion in this Lottery is Five Blanks to a Prize. The Prizes are as follow, viz.

Number of Prizes	Guldens each.	Sterling each at 8 Guldens per l. Sterl.
1	80,000	10,000 l.
4	40,000	5000
20	8000	1000
40	4000	500
120	800	100
240	400	50
480	200	25
960	80	10
1920	40	5

The a first drawn  
a last drawn

Notice is hereby given to such Persons as desire to have Tickets sent for from Brunswick, that a Book is opened at Wagborne's Coffee-house in Pope's Head Alley, near the Royal Exchange, this Day, the 4th of February, for them to subscribe in, and sufficient Sum of Money will be remitted into the Hands of Mr. Stephen Ram, Banker, in Lombard-Street, to pay the Subscribers. Prizes in London in Sterling Money, according to the Scheme, without any Lots of Exchange, in 20 Days after the printed Lists are all come to his Hands. N. B. No Person will be admitted to subscribe for less than 5 Tickets.

Dropt on Tuesday the 2d Instant, between Bishopsgate and Little-Tower-Street, a colour'd Handkerchief, with 4 Moons and 12 s. in Silver, tied up in one Corner, with a Paper Book of Receipts for Rent, and one single Receipt for 12 s. the King's Tax. Any one that took it up will be so kind to bring it to Mr. Monday at the White-Hart Tavern without Bishopsgate, shall have a Guinea Reward.

Jan. 30, 1719-20. Lost last Friday Night, in Old-Street, going into a Coach, a Pocket-Book, in which was 4 Bank Notes, one for 25 l. dated Sept. 9, 1719, No. 85, payable to Mr. John Miller, 2 for 50 l. each, No. 187, and 188, dated Jan. 8, payable to Thomas Egerton or Bearer, and one for 50 l. No. 104, dated Jan. 25, 1719, payable to Tho. Egerton or Bearer; besides other Notes, of no Value but to the Owner. If any of these Notes are offer'd in Payment, or otherwise, pray stop them, and give Notice to Charles Egerton, Haberdasher, at Serjeant's Inn G. to, Fleet-Street, and you shall have 10 l. for the whole, or proportionable for Part: Or if the Person that took or found the same will return them to Charles Egerton, as above, or to Jonathan Wild in the Old-Bailey, he shall have the same Reward, and no Questions ask'd, Payment being stop'd at the Bank.

Just arrived from Germany, by Joseph Strang, a fresh Parcel of Canary Birds of the best Song and Colour, as Mottled, Junco, Lemon, Buff, and Grey: To be sold at the White Hart in Abchurch-lane, the old B'd-House.

At the Chace Side in Enfield, within a Bow Shot of the Town, is a new Brick House to be let or sold, well wainscoted, with 5th Windows, Coach-houses and Stables, with 800000, a large Copper for Brewing, with Grates in the Kitchen, and Jack, 8 Lodging Rooms, and the New River Water comes into all the Offices. Also, at the next Door is Part of a large House to be let, ready furnished, with Coach-House and Stables, and Brew-house, the New River Water coming into all the Offices. Inquire of Mr. John Matthew, by the Chace Gate in Enfield.

#### To be Sold by AUCTION.

At Frank's Coffee-house in Mitre-Court in Fleet-Street, a Curious Collection of Original Pictures by some of the most famous Masters, being the Collection of Ignatius Saunderson, Esq. lately deceased, this Day and To-morrow, the 4th and 5th Instant. The Pictures are now ready for View, and will continue to till the time of Sale, which will be in each Day at Five in the Afternoon precisely, where Catalogues may be had.

To be Lett ready furnished, or sold, at Twickenham in the County of Middlesex:

A large handsome House, with Coach-houses, Stables, and Brew-house, a large fine Garden of several Acres walled in, and well planted and adorned with Fruit Trees and Greens, and several Fish-ponds in it. The whole in good Repair and fit for a Person of Quality. Enquire of Mr. Astor the lower end of Surrey-Street in the Strand, London.

#### To be Sold,

A very good Chariot of a Gentleman's kind with Crimson Velvet, with a whole Glass before. To be seen at Mr. Glover's, a Coach-maker, at the Sign of the Crown the lower end of St. Mary-Ax.

At Carpenter's-Hall near Little Moorgate, London, is a continual Sale of all sorts of Household-Goods, New and Old, to be sold Cheap, with the lowest Price fixed on each Lot, and consists of Damask, Mohair, Silk and Stuff-Beds, India Cabinets, fine Screens, Trunks, Tea-Tables, Beaufers, Corner Cupboards, Book-Cases, Chests of Drawers. All sorts of Leather, Cane, and Matted Chairs, Down and Feather-Beds, Peer and Chimney-Glasses, a fresh parcel of fine Smirna Carpets, Tapestry, a very fine rich Clock, with divers other Clocks, and a large Collection of Pictures. Where are Rooms from 8 to 20 Foot high, to accommodate all Persons for the Sale of such Goods at half the Charge usual on such Sales.

#### Fine Plain Spanish Snuff, in Tuteneg Pots.

Near Mistle Barcelona, at 1 s. per Ounce; fine Brasil, at 1 s. per Ounce; fine Portugal, Seville, Ton-tar, Havana, and Orangere Snuffs: (With Allowance to those that buy Quantities). Sold by Thomas Johnson, at Elford's Coffee-house, in George-Yard in Lombard-Street, London. NB. At the aforesaid House is sold fine Citron Water lately imported from Barbadoes.

#### For SALE by the CANDLE.

To-morrow the 5th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-Street, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, precisely, 142 Pipes, 4 Hhds. 2 Quarters Casks of Red and White Oporto Wines, neat as came from the Grape, being the entire Cargo of the Ship Three Mtries, taken at Vgo by the King'sale and the rest of the Squadron under Admiral Mighells: To be put up one Pipe or Cask in a Lot. The said Wines now lye in Vaults in the Gateway of Wiggins's-Key, between Billingsgate and the Custom-House: To be seen this Day and To-morrow, at the usual Hours, till the Time of Sale. Catalogues to be had where the Wines lye, and at the Place of Sale. To be sold by Samuel Eyre, Broker.

The Royal Vineyard Yarch, Edw. Brown Master, sails on Saturday next, the 6th Instant, for Calais, now lying off of Tower-Wharf to take in Goods and Passengers, and may be spoke with every Day on the French Walk, at Exchange-Time, and after at Bridge's Coffee-house in Cornhill, till 4 o'clock, and at any time to be heard of at Mr. Michael Madsen's, at the Tiger, Tower-Dock. Henry Hearnshaw for the Master.

#### To be Sold by AUCTION.

On Thursday the 11th Instant, the Household-Goods of a Person of Distinction deceased, at his late Dwelling-House in Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, next Door to the Earl of Montrose's, consisting of a rich Crimson Velvet and other Beds, Bedding, Window-Curtains, Chairs, right Indian Cabinets, Chests and Screens, Looking-Glasses, Chairs, Pictures, China, Linen, a fine Model of a Ship, and Kitchen Ware. The Goods to be seen Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, before the Sale. Catalogues to be had at the House. NB. No other than the entire Goods of the said Person deceased to be sold, and the Pictures the last Day.

#### To be Sold by AUCTION.

On Thursday the 11th Instant, all the Household Goods of the Lady Lovell, at her late House in Harton-Garden, consisting of Damask and Needle-work Beds, and other Furniture and Bedding, India Cabinets, Glasses, fine Persis and other Carpets, and Kitchen Furniture. The Goods to be viewed on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday before the Sale. Catalogues to be had at the House.

#### Just Published;

A brief and distinct Answer to Dr. Waterland's Queries, relating to the Doctrine of the Trinity. Printed for J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard, pr. 1 s. Where may be had, The modest Plea for the Baptismal and Scripture-Notion of the Trinity.